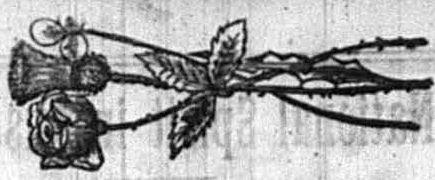


# THE COLONIST.



VOL. IV. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1889. Single copies—One cent. No. 5.

## BY TELEGRAPH. COLLISION AT SEA

### Boulanger's Election.

### FIRE AT COCHIN, INDIA.

### Emin is Reported in Prison

HALIFAX, Jan. 7.

The German steamer "Main" collided with the British steamer "Montana," near Baltimore. The "Montana" sank, but all her crew, with but one exception, were saved.

Boulanger's candidates for seats in the Chamber of Deputies, were elected by immense majorities, yesterday.

Cochin, India, has been almost destroyed by fire.

Servia is enthusiastic over a new constitution. A deserter from Osman Digna says that Emin is a prisoner in Khartoum, but is being well treated.

The Vancouver mail steamer arrived in Halifax on Saturday.

### OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—sugar..... R Langrishe Mare  
Auction—pork, etc..... Clift, Wood & Co  
Auction—beef, etc..... J & W Pitts  
Parcel post..... see adv't  
Meeting notice..... L J McGhee  
Sailing of Volunteer..... see adv't  
The parade rink..... open tonight  
Meeting notice..... James S Pitts  
Lamb, mutton..... J & W Pitts

**ASK YOUR GROCER for "JUSTICE,"** the heaviest, purest and best Soap, for all cleansing purposes in the world; each bar weighs, when wrapped, 16½ ounces, and will hold its weight longer than any other Soap in the market. Do not be deceived, but be sure you get "Justice," ap10.1jw.m

### AUCTION SALES.

[On account of whom it may concern]

Tomorrow (TUESDAY), at Eleven o'clock, ON THE PREMISES OF

**J. D. RYAN,**  
20 barrels SUGAR.  
7 hhd.

Landed in a damaged state from on board the steamship "Ranger," Pike, master, from Greenock; surveyed and ordered to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

R. LANGRISHE MARE, Not. Pub.

Tomorrow (TUESDAY), at 11 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

**CLIFT, WOOD & CO.**

100 QRTS. CHOICE FRESH BEEF,  
30 carcasses Choice Fresh Mutton,  
10 carcasses Choice Fresh Pork  
ex ss Portia and sch. Gertie,  
50 barrels Gravenstein and Baldwin Apples  
20 barrels Silverpeel Onions  
50 boxes Smoked Caplin  
30 tubs Butter

Tomorrow (TUESDAY), at 11 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

**J. & W. Pitts,**

100 pieces Choice Fresh Beef  
50 carcasses Choice Fresh Mutton  
Lot Geese, Fowl and Ducks.  
Ex Portia from Halifax.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Newfoundland Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, Limited.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders in above Company will be held at the Company's office, Riverhead, on WEDNESDAY the 9th January, at 11 o'clock, a.m., for the Election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

JAMES S. PITTS, Secretary.

**The Annual Meeting**  
OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE

Fishermen and Seamen's Home Joint Stock Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Building, Duckworth Street, on MONDAY, the 14th January, at noon, for Election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

L. J. MCGHEE, Secretary.

**THE PARADE RINK**

OPEN TO SKATERS

**THIS MONDAY, EVG.**

Band from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Splendid sheet of Ice! New Music! Everything New! Come, Everybody.

### New Advertisements

## THE CHEAPEST YET!

500 Men's Felt Hats..... from 10 cents each  
200 pairs Men's Lambswool Drawers..... from 35 cents a pair  
200 Men's Lambswool Shirts..... from 35 cents each  
500 pairs Women's Corsets..... from 25 cents each  
5000 pieces Room Paper..... from 5 cents a piece  
5000 pairs Boots (all kinds)..... from 40 cents, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE! MUST BE CLEARED!

**Estate of Richard Harvey.**

dec20.m&th,fp

(BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.)

**English & Amer. Hardware.**

American Axes, Axe Handles, Dory Nails,  
Cut and Wrought Nails—all sizes; Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils  
Sashes, Doors, &c., and a General Assortment of Hardware.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

**WILLIAM CAMPBELL**

**M. & J. TOBIN,**

Have much pleasure in offering to the public—at lowest cash prices:

Pork, Loins, Jowls, Beef, Flour (all grades), Nos. 1 & 2 Bread, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Lemon-peel, Sauces, Spices, &c. Also, Hardware, Leatherware, and a splendid assortment of Lamps. Just received—Sleigh Bells, Acme and Woodstock Skates, &c. &c.

OUR MOTTO: "CASH SYSTEM—SMALL PROFITS."

**M. & J. TOBIN, Duckworth Street (the Beach).**

**A Grand Clearance Sale.**

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**Dry Goods and Millinery!**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

To a large Extent Fresh Importations.

PRICES REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

Further Reductions—Special to Milliners!

**Lot of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., &c.**

[BELOW COST.]

**Sillars & Cairns.**

**Hardware. Hardware.**  
(ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.)

**Fox & Otter Trans**

**CONVEX AND FLAT WASHERS.**

[ASSORTED SIZES.]

**Nails—All Kinds.**

ROOFING FELT, ETC.

**CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!**

ARCADE HARDWARE STORE.

**M. MONROE.**

nov26,fp

**JOB PRINTING**  
Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the Colonist Job Printing Office.



**POST OFFICE NOTICE**

LABRADOR WINTER SERVICE.

MAILS CONTAINING Letters Only will be despatched from this Office, via Quebec, on or about 2nd day January and 1st February, 1889, for Blanc Sablon and Settlements in the Straits of Belle Isle, to Battle Harbor, Cartwright and Rigolet. Letters must be fully prepaid Five Cents per half-ounce rate, otherwise will not be forwarded.

J. O. FRASER, Postmaster Gen.

General Post Office, St. John's, 12th Dec., 1888.

**For Sale.**

**The Schooner "Tookolita,"**  
68 TONS REGISTER.

Built in the United States of the best material, and has a good outfit. Is well adapted for Bank fishing; has a riding cable and fishing apparatus. For full particulars apply to J. & W. PITTS.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



**Post Office Notice.**

**PARCEL POST TO CANADA.**

PARCELS NOT EXCEEDING 4 lbs. in weight will, on and from 1st January, 1889, be received at any Post Office and Way Office in Newfoundland for transmission to Canada.

PARCEL POST CHARGE.

Section A—Maritime Provinces and Quebec, Rate 30 cts. per lb. or fraction of a lb.  
Section B—Ontario, Rate 35 cts. per lb. or fraction of a lb.  
Section C—Manitoba and North-West Territories, Rate 40 cts. per lb. or fraction of a lb.  
Section D—British Columbia, Rate 45 cts. per lb. or fraction of a lb.

DIMENSIONS.

A parcel must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width or depth.

PREPAYMENT.

The postage must in all cases be paid in advance, and by means of postage stamps which must be affixed by the sender.

MODE OF POSTING, &c.

Each Parcel must be plainly directed, with the full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. The words "Parcel Post" should be written in the upper left hand corner of the parcel, and also the name and address of the sender, and the date of posting. A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box, but must in all cases be taken into a Post Office, and presented at the window.

CUSTOMS' DECLARATION.

Parcels will be liable to Customs' Duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs' declaration furnishing upon a special form provided for the purpose which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs' Duties will be collected on delivery.

FORBIDDEN ARTICLES.

A parcel must not contain any explosive, combustible, or dangerous articles, nor any article of a perishable character, nor liquids or matters likely to injure other parcels or mail transmissions.

PACKING OF PARCELS.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed, closed, and sealed by the sender.

GENERAL.

Where not repugnant to the foregoing rules, the General Regulations of the Inland Parcel Post will apply equally to the Parcel Post to Canada.

J. O. FRASER, Post Master Gen.  
St. John's, Dec. 19, 1888. Jan 7

**Notice**

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED until Noon, on FRIDAY, 11th instant, for the following

**LOTS of FUR,**

Belonging to the Estate of the

**LATE ARCHIB'D SILLARS.**

Lot No. 1, containing 24 Silver Fox Skins  
Lot No. 2, containing 127 Cross Fox Skins  
Lot No. 3, containing 251 Yellow Fox Skins  
Lot No. 4, containing 114 Otter Skins  
Lot No. 5, containing 144 lbs. Beaver Skins

16 Martin Skins  
4 White Fox Skins  
2 Bear Skins  
8 Seal Skins  
1 Wolverine Skin  
1 Raccoon Skin  
16 Lion Skins  
36 Weasel Skins

Lot No. 6, containing 130 Musquash  
165 Musquash (damaged)

Lot No. 7, containing about 3,000 dozen Rabbit Skins (say price per dozen).

The above are on view at the Furniture Store of Mr. JOHN S. SIMMS, 193 Duckworth St., and may be examined by intending purchasers any day prior to above date.

Tenders to be left at Messrs. WHITEWAY & JOHNSON'S office, addressed to either of the Executors, and marked "Furs." Subscribers do not bind themselves to accept highest or any tender.

Terms: CASH on delivery. For further particulars, apply to A. MARSHALL.

(By order), W. V. WHITEWAY, A. MARSHALL,

Executors of Will of late A. Sillars.

St. John's, 4th Jan., 1889—1wfp

**Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Institution, at the rate of Nine per cent., (9%) per annum, has been declared for 4-year ending Dec. 31st, 1888, and will be payable at its Banking-house, in this city, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th inst., during the usual hours of business. Transfer-books closed from 5th to 10th inst.,—both days inclusive.

(By order of the Board),

HENRY COOKE, Manager.

St. John's, Jan. 5, 1889.

**HOLIDAY PRESENT**

NO MORE APPROPRIATE Present for friends at home and abroad, can be given than a copy of the Very Rev. Dr. Howley's History of Newfoundland, Price \$2.50, handsomely bound in cloth, for sale at Bookstores.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**S. S. VOLUNTEER**

—WILL LEAVE THE—

Coastal Wharf, Hovestown, on tomorrow, TUESDAY, January 8th, at 10 a.m., for Bay St. George and intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to Nfld. Coastal S.S. Company, Lim.

Jan 7, 11

**Skates and Bells.**

**NOW OPEN!**

—A LARGE ASSORTMENT—

**FORBES' PATENT & ENGLISH ACME CLUBSKATES**

[Polished Steel and Nickel-plated.]

Skate Fittings, Nuts and Screws.

—ALSO,—

SLEIGH BELLS, RATTLES, BODY AND NECK STRAPS, STRADDLE GONGS, SHAFT CHIMES, &c.

**Prices: Satisfactory!**

**M. MONROE,**

Arcade Hardware Store.

Jan 5, 10ft

**The SCHOOL OF ART**

—WAS OPENED ON—

**THURSDAY, JAN. 3d.**

CLASSES FOR Elementary, Crayon, Machine and Architectural Drawing; Painting in Oil and Water Colours. The courses of study will be as short, THOROUGH and PRACTICAL as possible. Fees moderate.

Kindergarten for juveniles; Day Classes for ladies and children; Evening classes for young men.

China decoration and other novelties will be introduced this year. For further particulars, apply to MR. NICHOLS.

At the School, Duckworth-st.



**Post Office Notice.**

NORTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

MAILS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM this Office during the Winter months

On Tuesdays, 8th and 22nd January, On Tuesdays, 5th and 19th February, On Tuesdays, 5th and 19th March, On Tuesdays, 2nd and 16th April.

Mails will be closed on above days at 8 a.m., sharp. Letters will not be registered or money orders issued on morning of despatch. No letters posted after 8 a.m. can be forwarded by Mail going out same morning.

J. O. FRASER.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, St. John's, 19th Dec. 1888. dec19

**TO BE LET,**

{ That beautifully situated residence, known as }

**Sudbury Hall,**

Now in the occupancy of THOMAS LONG, Esq. The house contains nine rooms, with large Garden in front and rear. Possession given 1st January. For further particulars apply to

**C. R. THOMSON.**

dec10,fp,tf

**Choice Lamb & Mutton.**

**For Sale by Jas. & W. Pitts,**  
20 cars. Choice Lamb  
20 cars. Choice Mutton.

Jan 7

Ex Portia from Halifax.

**NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL NOT be responsible, after this date, for any debts contracted in his name without an order from himself. M. J. KELLY.

Emerald Vale, Brigus, Jan. 1st, 1889.

**POTATOES, CABBAGE, &c.**

**For Sale by J. & W. Pitts**

1600 BUSHELS POTATOES,  
600 bushels Heavy Black Onions,  
400 bushels Turnips, 840 heads Cabbage



## National Spirit in Australia.

Queensland's rejection of Sir Henry Blake has been accounted for by the assertion that the Government of the Colony wished to capture Irish voters who disliked Sir Henry because of his career as an Irish landlord. This explanation is completely at variance with that offered by Mr. A. W. Stirling in the December 'Fortnightly.' He has known Queensland well since 1882, when he first landed there. Mr. Stirling says that "the most striking and remarkable fact in Colonial politics is the steady and quiet growth of the national or independent spirit," and he regards the rejection of Sir Henry Blake as simply a manifestation of this spirit.

Early this year Sir Thomas Mcllwraith, now Premier of Queensland, gained power from his opponent, Sir Samuel Griffiths, by standing on the National platform.

"He outbid his opponents on Chinese exclusion, he pronounced boldly for fostering local industries by means of protective duties, while he denounced the proposed Australian Naval Defence Bill, which had been agreed to on behalf of the colony by Sir Samuel Griffiths at the Imperial Conference and passed into law in the other Colonies, as a sacrifice of the Colony to English interests. The defence proposal he characterised as the payment of tribute by a free Colony, and he raised for the first time the cry of 'Australia for the Australians,' from which the National party took its rise, and in a few short weeks swept the country from end to end."

That the victory was not a protectionist one, but a 'National' one is evidenced by many facts. Sir Thomas Mcllwraith's own election placard was this:—

"McIlwraith; Prosperity, Peace and Plenty; no Defence Force Bill; no Imperialism; NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE."

During his speech on the declaration of the poll Sir Thomas said:—

"He looked upon the result as an expression of the strong feeling that existed with regard to the National sentiment, which had for a long time been working within him, of making Australia—Independent Australia, and he hoped it was a feeling which would reverberate through the whole of the colony."

The independence feeling rapidly spread through New South Wales, formerly united with Queensland, and in August last a deputation from the Australian National Association, established in Sydney (N.S.W.), requested Sir Thomas to visit that city and deliver an inaugural address. He excused himself on the ground of "doctor's orders," and in his reply said:—

"It was not the wish of the National Party in Queensland to separate from England immediately, but no doubt separation would come later on, when, however, kinship and language would still remain to connect the Colonies with the Mother Country."

Soon after the return of Sir Thomas to power an event occurred which much increased the independence feeling. The Governor of Queensland, the late Sir Anthony Musgrave, refused to release a convict on the advice of his Ministers. They at once resigned. Sir Anthony proposed to submit the question to Downing-street, but Sir Thomas refused to consent. The Governor then sent for Sir Samuel Griffiths, who found himself unable to face the popular current in Sir Thomas Mcllwraith's favor. The dispute ended in complete victory for the Queensland Administration. The convict was released. But the incident, says Mr. Stirling, "had blown into a flame the smouldering embers of national enthusiasm," and it "had drawn attention to the fact that an unsuitable Governor might cause the Colony a large amount of inconvenience." Consequently, upon the sudden death of Sir Anthony Musgrave "the right of the Home Government to appoint any Governor it thought proper was, for the first time in the history of the Australian Colonies, called into question." Mr. Stirling concludes with:—

"The action of the Queensland Ministry has already been followed and imitated by the Colonies of South Australia, New South Wales and New Zealand, and whether or not these combined representations prevail, those who know the popular enthusiasm and the daily increasing strength of the National movement all over Australia cannot doubt that, in the long run, the principle of the Colonial concurrence in the selection of the various Governors will be forced upon the Mother Country."—*Toronto Globe*.

Spelter—What a woman you are to run on when you get started! I can't get in a word edgewise. Mrs. S.—Notwithstanding that your language is so exceedingly thin, it is funny; that's a fact.

Good Deacon—"Have you been out of town?" Young Man—"No, sir—well, I was away a week or so; a couple of months ago." "I supposed you had not been here, because it is many Sundays since I have seen you at church. You used to come regularly with your sister." "Oh! she was not my sister. Church was the only place her parents would let her go with me. But it's all right now. We're married."

A sea-serpent, sixty-three feet long, with the head of a cat-fish, and covered with scales and barnacles, has been caught in the tropics. This is another triumph for hook and line.

## THE WORK OF WOMEN INVENTORS.

The Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Benton J. Hall has prepared a list of women inventors, or women to whom patents have been granted. This list has been printed and makes a folio pamphlet of forty-four pages. It gives not only the names of the patentees, but also the title of the patent and date of issue. The first patent issued was to Mary Kres, May 6, 1809, for straw weaving with silk or thread.

Six years later Mary Brush obtained a patent for a corset, and then four years elapsed before another inventive woman appeared. This was Sophia Usher, whose patent was for carbonated liquid cream of tartar. Then, again, in 1822, Julia Planton secured a patent for a foot-stool. During the four following years a patent was issued each year to a woman, and from that time down to the present the number of women patentees gradually increased. In recent years feminine inventiveness has shown marked progress. For instance, from the 1st of January, 1888, to the 26th of June last no less than sixty-six patents were issued to women, while during the year 1887 179 patents were so issued. This latter number is the largest ever issued.

While the names of the articles patented show that they were generally in the line of feminine wearing apparel and household labor-saving devices, yet many were of a character that shows the multiplied interests of women. As an instance, one woman patented a sub-marine telescope and lamp. Others were granted as follows:—Improvement in reaping and mowing machines, improved war vessel, furnace for smelting ores, apparatus for punching corrugated metals, method of construction for screw propellers, low-water indicators, material for packing journals and bearings, conveyors of smoke and cinders for locomotives, burglar alarm for windows, &c.—[Washington Star.]

## A Cure For Insanity.

Walter Johnson, a young man living outside of Chicago, has been of unsound mind for two years, though not dangerously insane. Most of the time he has been employed in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific car shops as an expert machinist. His aged mother lived with him. Johnson arose, went into the kitchen and took a butcher knife from a drawer. His mother was in the room and Johnson stealthily crept up behind her. With a vicious lunge he drove the knife into her throat and, turning it round, made a terrible wound. Not satisfied, the crazy man stabbed her again in the neck, and she fell to the floor as if dead. Johnson ran out of the house. The old woman's terrified shrieks had been heard by the neighbors, who came running, and found her apparently lifeless. The policemen, who were summoned, searched the neighborhood for the son. They found him in a woodshed, the door of which, with crazy cunning, he had carefully barricaded. He had taken the family clothesline as he ran, tied it about a beam and hanged himself. He was unconscious and taken down for dead. At the police station the doctors succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. He seemed then to be perfectly rational. He lay upon a couch and talked quietly and coolly with the physicians. He did not have the slightest recollection of the attempt upon his mother's life, and when told of it was overcome with horror. He wrung his hands, cried, and declared again and again that he loved his mother better than his own life. Mrs. Johnson never recovered from her wounds.

## A QUEER DUCHESS.

The Duchess of Cambridge, who has been very unwell for some time past, has rallied again, and for the moment is out of danger; but at her great age the constant fainting fits, from which she recovers with increasing difficulty, are a source of great danger. Her death would naturally improve the financial position of the Duchess of Teck and her children, as her savings, which are large, as well as a good part of her income, would be inherited by them, it being understood that the Duchess has settled her money on the Duchess of Teck's sons. The Duke of Cambridge has a large fortune of his own, and his property at Coombe and Kingston Hill is extremely valuable, so that he is in no need of any money from his mother, while the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, who married her eldest daughter, is very rich. Though she is a confirmed invalid and unable to move about, the duchess still takes a lively interest in all social matters, and enjoys the visits which her many friends pay her. She is almost bent double from age and is quite bald, which, as she will never wear a cap, gives her a most curious appearance. She is devotedly fond of music, and pays £800 a year to a well-known Italian vocalist to sing to her daily during his sojourn in London.

A sea-serpent, sixty-three feet long, with the head of a cat-fish, and covered with scales and barnacles, has been caught in the tropics. This is another triumph for hook and line.

## APPLES.

Now landing, ex ss Forti.

20 Brls Choice Canadian Winter Apples,  
Clift, Wood & Co.

jan4  
**BALDWIN'S**

We have received per schr. Hebe, from Boston,  
50 barrels Choice

Winterkeeping Apples.  
(Baldwins.)

jan3  
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

**LOBSTER CANS.**

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE  
yearly wasted by packers using badly-made  
cans. The subscriber will book orders for a limited  
quantity of First-class Lobster Cans, put up  
in cases made from Extra Stock. Order early.

**LUD WURZBURG,**  
nov29, 2m, 1wfp Halifax, N.S.

IT HITS THE SPOT EVERY TIME.

BAIRD'S LINIMENT is clean, clear  
and bright and very penetrating. It is not  
greasy, oily or soapy, and, therefore, acts promptly  
in curing and relieving pain in any form.

To H. PAXTON BAIRD, Woodstock, N.B.

DEAR SIR,—I was laid up with Rheumatism  
about a month, and had tried a great many other  
preparations to get relief from my suffering, but  
without avail. Less than one bottle of your  
Baird's Liniment made a complete and rapid cure  
and I was able to resume my work.

(Signed) ANDREW SPENCE.  
Glassville, N.B., March 21, 1888. dec37

**FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.**

**MAJOLICA, BRONZE AND OTHER**  
Vases. A beautiful Shield with Sword  
and Battle Axes. A few very handsome dining-  
room Clocks with tazzas and bronzes to match.  
Bronze Equestrian Figures; Dressing and Mani-  
cure sets; toilet Sets, with mirror; Scent Cases;  
Work Boxes; Work Baskets; Furnished and un-  
furnished Hand Bags; Gentlemen's Shaving sets;  
Collar and Cuff Boxes; Smoking Tables; Cigar  
Boxes; Writing Desks and Cases; Combination  
Glove, Handkerchief and Scent Cases; Albums  
of newest styles; Cabinet and Photo Screens;  
Otter Seal and Racoon Muff Bags; Three-fold  
and Painted Mirrors; Mirror Brackets; Cup and  
Saucer Brackets; Terra Cotta Plaques; Ladies'  
and Gents' Dressing Cases; Revolving Writing  
Desks, Photo. Cabinet, Promenade and Old Oak  
Frames in Plush, Silver, China, Ivory, Old Oak,  
Cherry, Glass, &c. &c. Revolving Date Cases;  
beautiful Bouquets for vases, &c., &c. Dolls,  
Doll's Carriages, Cradles, Bedsteads, Horses,  
Horses and Carts, Locomotives, Sleds, Woolly  
Dogs, Tool Chests, Boxes of Building Blocks, A  
B. C. & Picture Blocks, Patent Stone Building  
Blocks, Donkeys on Wheels, Skin Horses, Tin  
Toys—in endless variety; Tamborines, Drums,  
Tops, Trundle Hoops, China Sets, &c., &c.

**J. F. CHISHOLM.**  
**CANDLES.**

Now landing ex schooner Hebe from Boston.  
50 bxs Morrill's

**CELEBRATED MOULD CANDLES.**

6's and 8's—25 lbs. per box.

jan2  
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

**BAIRD'S FRENCH OINTMENT!**

Will Cure the Itch in a few days;  
Will Cure the Disease known as Scald Head;  
Will Cure Old Indolent Ulcers;  
Will Cure Salt Rheum;  
Will Cure Chapped Hands;  
Will Cure Obsolete Sores and Wounds;  
Will Cure Scratches on Horses.

**TRY IT! - TRY IT!**

dec27  
**Choice - Butter.**

For Sale by J. & W. Pitts

75 TUBS VERY CHOICE BUTTER.

dec28 Ex Royal Home from P.E. Island.

**Dr. Beach's Celery and Chamomile.**

**ACE'S MOST BENEFICIALLY** on the  
stomach and liver, and as a nerve restora-  
tive, it is the most wonderful medicine discovered.  
The vital forces are wonderfully reinforced. The  
muscles, the nerves, the blood, stomach and liver  
are invigorated, while its action on all the organs  
of excretion are mild, but certain, thereby pro-  
moting health, comfort, sleep and a cheerful dis-  
position. dec27

**A SCHOONER FOR SALE.**

The Fine Schooner  
**GERTIE**

Forty-two tons, two years old; built of hard-  
wood, and well found in sails, anchors, etc. A  
good carrier and fast sailer. Has accommoda-  
tion for twelve men. Apply to

dec22  
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

**Black Oats & Potatoes.**

For Sale by J. & W. Pitts.

1200 bushels Black Oats

1100 bushels Potatoes.

Ex Mitchell, from Montague, P.E.I. dec19

## CALLAHAN, GLASS & CO.

Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers.

**G**RATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE THE LARGE AND INCREASED  
patronage they have been favored with during this year, and  
would respectfully assure their patrons—the Public—that for the  
future nothing, they hope, will be wanting to insure a continuance  
of the same. decembar29

## XMAS GIFTS

**At J., J. & L. Furlong's.**

Ladies' Fashionable Buckskin Gloves,  
Ladies' Gloves With Astrachan Back and Kid Fronts,  
Winter Hosiery—excellent in quality and surprisingly  
low in price.

Fur Capes—reduced from \$7.00 to \$2.00

Greatly reduced to ensure a clearance by the end of the year. dec31

**ON SALE, A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF  
SPLENDID CIGARS!**

All Selling at unusually Low Prices for New Year's Gifts!

Amongst the brands are a few choice and fancy ones, viz:

'Palette,' 'Daisy,' 'Queen' and 'Ardalisan.'

A great reduction to wholesale customers. An early call solicited, as no reasonable offer will  
be refused. Also, "T.D." Pipes, at 50cts. a box; Woodstock Pipes, 97cts. a box.

dec29  
**A.P. JORDAN.**

**Standard MARBLE Works.**

287 New Gower-St.  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent  
—STOCK OF—

**HEAD-STONES,**

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c.

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guaran-  
tee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outport orders solicited.  
Designs furnished by letter or otherwise. Special reduction  
on all goods ordered during the summer. Cement & plaster for sale.

oct19  
**JAMES MCINTYRE.**

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Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysen-  
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arrhoea, Kidney  
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will with silk.  
Old machines taken in exchange.  
Machines on easy monthly pay-  
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**M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland,**



## A Select Story.

## The Colde Fell Mystery

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PUT ASUNDER."

CHAPTER LV.—(continued.)

THROUGH THE LOOKING-GLASS.

"It was quite useless," he continued, "for me to attempt to visit the house as Hester Blair's friend—she would have none of me; but her husband had a great partiality for me. You will say that I am a cold-blooded villain. It is true that I am, or rather, I was. I cultivated the friendship of the husband entirely for the sake of seeing the wife, not that she ever cared to see me—fair, proud Hester!"

"The time came when I was her husband's most intimate friend, when I went to the house as I liked, and he was always pleased to see me. She was always the same—proud and cold; she seldom saw me; she did not spend much time with her husband. I—well, it seems a foolish thing to say for a dying man—but I worshipped her. I was less than nothing to her, I know; her proud, sweet eyes never rested on me. Angus had several friends—there were Sir J. Hart, Captain James; also Sir Alan Fletcher, and rumor said that the beautiful young wife loved him. She did not, I could swear to that; she loved no one; her heart was virgin snow. She did not love her husband; they lived very unhappily together. She had been forced to marry him, and he was old enough to have been her father; I do not think there was ever any question of love between them at all. Time passed on; I grew to worship her more madly every day, and one morning when I was in the garden with her, I caught her white sweet hand in mine, and kissed it. Ah, me, how angry she was, how her face flushed.

"Never dare do that again!" she said, and I never did. She was always cold and proud to me.

"I have only this to say, that as the day passed, the poison and madness of love filled my veins and drove me mad. I am not the only man in the world whom love has driven mad. Others went mad too for love of the beautiful Hester Blair.

"I do not know how the temptation first came to me, but it did come, that if she were free, if her husband were dead, that I might win her for myself. I was young, handsome—people called me handsome Archie Douglas in those days—I was rich too, and I had a good position. I argued with myself that if she were free those advantages would influence her. I can not tell you the whirl, the tempest of passion in which I lived. I knew she did not love him, yet I could not bear to see her with him."

He looked suddenly up into the face, the listening, intent, eager face of Monica Grey.

"Do you know," he asked, "what it is to be possessed of the devil? That is what I was. I hated any kind word or look that passed between husband and wife. Wicked! Yes, I know it was more than wicked, but it is true. I took the hand of Angus Graham Blair; I sat at his table; I eat of his bread, and drank his wine. Yet all the time I was wishing him dead. The degrees in sin are not very far apart. From wishing him dead I began to think how I could kill him.

"I thought and studied, planned and brooded. I sat at his table and called him friend, while I was thinking all the time how I could kill him without being found out.

"I thought of shooting him, of finding him in his own grounds in some secluded spot, shooting him and leaving him dead, but then there was the risk that the shots might be heard. I thought I could plunge a dagger in his heart, but there was the fear that he would struggle and wrestle. But he must die—he must die. Why should he have Hester when Hester did not care for him, and I worshipped her?

You can not think that one man could take another by the hand, and call him friend, and seek his life—yet I did. I can not remember how it was that poison first entered my mind, but it did, and it seemed the very thing above all others—no noise, no fear of detection—the very thing."

There was a slight stir in the room, for the tall, silent figure had suddenly swayed to and fro. Monica Grey hastened to her aid, but she waved her away with an imploring gesture, and knelt down at the foot of the bed.

"You will hardly believe me," continued Archie Douglas, "that for weeks together I carried poison about with me—arsenic—and I went the whole way from Ardrossan to London to purchase it. I never thought of the crime, the sin, the horror: my whole ideas were centered on that point—when could I give it to him? A dozen times and more I had taken the little packet from my pocket, and was on the point of using it, when some sudden sound, some sudden stir would interrupt and startle me.

"There came at last the time. One beautiful evening in May there was a dinner-party at Colde Fell, and I was one of the guests. I remember the May evening, the scent of lilacs in the air and the hawthorn had grown on the hedges.

"I remember how beautiful Hester looked; how I worshiped her more than ever, how I wished more than ever that he were dead.

"She seemed very unhappy that evening. I heard afterward that she had had some words over this dinner party. They did not speak to each other; no one seemed to notice that but me; no one loved her as I did. How clearly and vividly all the details of that evening rise before me! Ah! what is that?"

For something like a smothered wail sounded in the room.

"It is nothing," said Monica Grey—"nothing. Go on!"

"I remember the dinner, where every one laughed and talked except me, and I watched the beautiful, sad face of Hester Blair, with a mad longing—a mad, passionate longing that I might clasp her to my heart and comfort her—a longing that he were dead and she were free.

"After dinner, as was usual there, we went into the drawing-room and coffee was brought in; a silver tray, a beautiful, old-fashioned silver service, and delicate china. Hester Blair sat at the table, and poured out the coffee herself. Sir Alan Fletcher had gone to the piano; he was singing. Mr. Blair, Sir John Hart, and Captain James had gone into the conservatory. Ah, me! How well I remember it. Sir Alan would not take coffee. I watched Hester Blair as she poured it out, thinking how white her hands were, and how fair her face.

She carried a cup of coffee into the conservatory for Sir John. She had given me one previously. I placed my cup on the mantel-piece and stood drinking the coffee. I knew, although she had not spoken to her husband, she would take him his coffee. Now was my time. In one moment I had laid my plan, and had resolved to run the risk. In one moment, while she was placing a cup by the side of Sir John, while Sir Allan's eyes were fixed on the piano, while I seemed to be tying with my teaspoon, I managed to put a minute quantity of arsenic in one cup.

"It was a risk; but I was on my guard; my eyes never left it; two other cups stood on the tray. It was just a chance which one she selected. If she had taken one of the empty cups I would have taken the poisoned one and got rid of the contents. If by any ill-luck she had poured out coffee for herself in the poisoned cup, I should have made some excuse for snatching it from her hands, and letting it fall on the ground. Every detail was arranged in my mind. Outwardly I stood there calmly, unobservant, and seemingly uninterested; in my heart raged the fire of hell—the fire of hate and of love.

(to be continued.)

WHAT A PITY!—Proprietor (at a watering place): "As you see, the house stands on the verge of the forest. The fragrance of the pine trees constantly pervades the apartments. You ought to try it! It is splendid! And so healthy too! Do you happen to have a consumptive patient in your family?" Visitor: "No." H. P.: "What a pity that is, now!"

A man in Nebraska is in jail for stealing a quantity of sausages. The evidence against him is said to be conclusive. Not a link is wanting.

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nov10.

### NOTICE.

AFTER FOUR WEEKS FROM this date, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council, for letters patent for a "Steel Protected Dory Fittings," for the preservation of castaway seamen, to be granted to **THOMAS S. CALPIN**, of Bay Roberts.

**THOMAS S. CALPIN**, Bay Roberts, St. John's, May 22, 1888—4w,11w,t

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98 PER CENT  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.  
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses.  
A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.  
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.  
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**MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT**  
CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Ear-ache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of Limbs, Contraction of Muscles, Piles, &c.

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GENTS.—YOUR MINARD'S LINIMENT is my great remedy for all ills; and I have lately used it successfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and can assure you are entitled to great praise for giving to mankind so wonderful a remedy.

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**Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere.**

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Is Canada's Favorite Bread-maker. 10 years in the market without a complaint of any kind. The only yeast which has stood the test of time and never made sour, unwholesome bread.  
All Grocers sell it.  
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Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to  
**F. R. BOWEN,**  
Editor the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

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IT IS twenty per cent. stronger than any other Cotton Line.  
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We have received, per s.s. Portia, 65 barrels Choice Gravenstein Apples—A. S. Harris's brand.  
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**Consignees per Arizona.**  
CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per sear. Arizona, from Boston, will please pay freight and take delivery.  
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**Round Peas**  
Now landing, ex s.s. Greetlands from Montreal, 100 Half-barrels  
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**WE ARE NOW SELLING**  
Fifteen Cases  
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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,  
CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.  
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MAY 18 1888

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(ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809)

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1888:

I.—CAPITAL  
Authorized Capital.....\$3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital.....2,000,000  
Paid-up Capital.....500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.  
Reserve.....£244,576 19 11  
Premium Reserve.....368,183 18 8  
Balance of profit and loss acc't.....67,895 12 6

III.—LIFE FUND.  
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....£23,274,885 19 1  
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....478,147 3 2

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1888, FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.  
Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....£469,075 6 8  
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....124,717 7 1

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.  
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....£1,157,078 14 0

£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.  
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General Agent for Nfld

### The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,

OF NEW YORK.—ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887.....\$114,181,963  
Cash Income for 1886.....\$21,137,179  
Insurance in force about.....\$400,000,000  
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The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so FLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

**A. S. RENDELL,**  
Agent at Napuwatset



## Daily Colonist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1889.

## A Canker That is Eating

## INTO THE VITALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A good deal of discussion is going on, just now, betwixt the Canadian and United States newspapers on the question of annexation. The United States, for many years to come, will have enough to do to colonize their own unoccupied territory, and by the time they will have accomplished that, Canada will, it is hoped, have proved that it is able to maintain itself as an independent nation, under theegis of Imperial Britain. We are of those who believe that the interests of good government and civilization generally may be promoted better by separate and distinct nationalities than by the centralization of power over large areas and immense populations. The United States now contain 60,000,000, and in a few decades these, it is estimated, will reach 100,000,000. If "history repeats itself," it is not at all improbable that trade interests and sectional differences will divide the Republic. This is much more probable than that the United States will absorb Canada.

United States society is afflicted now with a canker that is eating into the vitals of the Great Republic, and one with which Canada is not troubled to any extent. We mean the divorce evil. If the sentiment of annexation is making any headway in Canada, the circulation of the following from the New York Herald of a late date would effectually kill it out:—

"Divorce is fast becoming a serious matter to the American people. It is rapidly assuming a tendency which threatens the institution of marriage itself.

The general public little suspects the extent of the evil, little dreams of the vast and steadily increasing number of divorces granted by the courts throughout the country. Divorce cases are common enough in the papers. But not one in a thousand is reported. In every State, in every city divorce mills are quietly but effectively at work undermining the very foundation of our social fabric. Many of the suits are collusive or fraudulent, few of them are justified.

The evil easily flourishes under our many diverse and conflicting marital laws. It must continue to flourish and even to grow worse until one uniform system of marriage and divorce takes the place of the fifty different systems now tolerated.

That the law governing marriage should be the same for one country and one people goes without saying. What do we find? In South Carolina the marriage tie is indissoluble. The courts of New York can dissolve it for one reason only. In many States the grounds for divorce are so numerous, and some of them so trivial, that the legal obligations of a husband or a wife may be thrown off at will.

The strength of a chain is its weakest link. Easy divorce in one State is easy divorce for all. The divorce courts of each State are open to dissatisfied husbands of every other State. Of course, the complainant is expected to show a legal residence. But in most States legal residence may be acquired in a year. In California Nevada and Nebraska a six months' sojourn is enough. Once domiciled there, the complaining party may sue for divorce while the other remains far away. It is not necessary to notify the defendant personally. Summons by publication in an obscure paper is sufficient.

A wife may be divorced without knowing it, and for no wrong on her part. Do you doubt it? Here is an actual case. A man induced his wife to go to Europe, representing that it would be more economical for her to live there, and that the advantages for educating their daughter would be greater. After she had gone he applied for a divorce and obtained it without her knowledge or consent, and even while they were in correspondence as husband and wife. He then married another woman.

Such laws make marriage a mere matter of convenience. The parties are not bound for life, but during mutual pleasure. Either may sever the relation at will. A condition of affairs that makes the most sacred of ties a simple partnership, to be dissolved on notice; that demoralizes domestic life, that wrongs innocent childhood, is more than a disgrace to our civilization. It is a menace to our national welfare, a danger to our institutions.

The only remedy is a uniform law of marriage and divorce. Under such a law the grave and growing evils of today could not exist. To secure it an amendment of the federal constitution empowering Congress to deal with the subject is necessary. It is not easy to carry through an amendment of the federal constitution, but it is not impossible. In a matter of such vital and far reaching importance it is imperative to make the effort with a determination to achieve success.

The a.s. Volunteer will leave for the Westward tomorrow. She will only go as far as Channel this trip.

## THE BAIT ACT.

## An Important Judgment

## THE QUEEN

JOSEPH DELEPHINE, Captain of the schr. Amazon; AUGUSTE ARMOND CHAPIN, and FRANCIS J. ROGUELO, part of the crew of said vessel, and LOUIS JEAN LE MACHE, Captain of the schr. Virginia, and DANIEL EUGENE LAMY and JULES C. CHONAMINY, members of the crew of said vessel.

Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice LITTLE.

One of the other witnesses corroborating these statements, Police Officer Snook deposed that the captain of the Amazon brought him into the hold, and pointing out the middle pound, gave him to understand that the caplin in it were obtained by him from an English fisherman in exchange for some bread; that the caplin in the other pounds had been taken at Miquelon. It was about one half mile from Lear's Cove in St. Mary's Bay, they had boarded the Amazon. That the weather was calm and hazy from Saturday to the Monday morning they so boarded these vessels. Captain Cross, of the str. Ingraham, also stated that these vessels were not more than a mile off Island Head when they were taken by the Ingraham; that Miquelon is one hundred miles distant therefrom, and a schooner, such as one of these, would take two or three days to make the trip or run with the weather that prevailed, and was experienced by those on board the Ingraham for some days prior, and up to the morning of the taking of these vessels.

The evidence on the part of the defence was given by Captain Delephine and four of his crew.

From their testimony it would appear that the Amazon sailed from St. Pierre on the 7th of July; had on board at the time a full baiting taken at Miquelon, in consequence of calms, fogs, and the currents they got on the coast of Newfoundland, but did not come to seek bait; some caplin had been offered to them by an English fisherman, and was taken on board, and some bread given in return for it, and had no idea the taking of such a small quantity would be a breach of the law. The Amazon was under sail when overhauled or taken by the steamer. It was between 3 or 4 miles off the land. The parties boarding the Amazon did not ask for a license, nor was any produced. It was deposed to that no bait was taken, seized or bought or sold by any one of the crew on this coast. The Miquelon is distant from Cape St. Mary's about 100 miles, and the Amazon was en route to the Banks on a third trip or voyage. That caplin would remain fresh looking dry salted for 36 or 40 hours, and this baiting was taken at Miquelon, excepting about two barrels obtained on this coast. That after making the land, near Cape St. Mary's they anchored and obtained the two barrels of caplin referred to, and got underweigh again at daylight, and it is stated the wind was light and on the shore, and the Amazon about one half or three quarters of an hour underweigh when taken by the steamer. Mr. Miller was on board from St. Pierre and remained; he did not understand much French. Salt had been thrown on the caplin so taken on board near the Cove, before the officers came on board.

In the case of the Virginia, it was deposed to by Commander Robinson that when first seen by him she was about one-half mile from the land, and when taken in tow by the steamer the vessels were about three-quarters of a mile or one mile off the coast; that he directed the boarding of the Virginia by police officer Benson and four others. From the sworn statement of those who boarded it would appear that Benson, on boarding, asked the capt. if he had caplin? In answer, the captain said yes! The hatches having been removed, there appeared to be about 50 barrels of caplin, salted, and appearing quite fresh, in the hold. It further appears that the captain gave Benson and the others to understand that he obtained the caplin from an English fisherman at Cape St. Mary's. No license was produced. The deck was covered with caplin spawn; the weather on Saturday previous was calm; on Sunday a high wind prevailed with showers and fog outside. Other statements follow of conversations with the captain as to what he paid for the caplin, and what Benson understood him to say in relation thereto. It was also deposed to in this case that there were caplin on the deck of the Virginia, quite fresh, apparently not more than two or three hours out of the water, and that the caplin in her hold appeared to be 75 or 20 hours salted.

The defence on the part of the master and crew of the "Virginia" was supported by the evidence of the master, Captain Le Maitte and Daniel E. Lamy. From their statement it would appear they left Miquelon on the 7th of July, and had their bait on board. They got it on this coast on 8 or 9 o'clock on Sunday night, wind calm and weather foggy. On leaving the following morning the "Virginia" was boarded by Benson and others from the "Ingraham." The captain, at their request, had his hatches removed, and in answer to their questions informed them he had obtained his caplin at Miquelon and some from an English fisherman from the shore, to whom, in return for them, he had given a mooring grapple for his seine; that this quantity so obtained was not more than six dipnets full, and that it was untrue that he had stated to the officers of the Protection Service that he had purchased the caplin at Cape Saint Mary's at ten francs per barrique; the only thing he told the policemen by gesture and language was that the few caplin he got there from the Englishman was given to him for a piece of oelin (buoy rope), and he had held up his hands to show its value.

(to be continued.)

## IN THE SUNNY BAHAMAS.

## ORANGES, LIMES, AND SUGAR-APPLES RIPENING IN THE BALMY AIR.

## Popularity of Sir Ambrose, and the Charming Entertainments of Lady Shea.

From Special Correspondent of the N. Y. World.

NASSAU, New Providence Island, Dec. 17.—We left New York on the afternoon of Thursday, the 8th of November, in the newly cleaned and shining steamer Cienfuegos. As our route to the Bahamas lies in an almost southerly direction—little west of south—the wind was against us. The distance to Nassau from New York is 960 miles. A good Cunard steamer should take there in two days and a half. Ward's line is a most excellent one, and the table service quite admirable, still speed is not considered a necessity in sailing to these tropical ports.

We plodded steadily on, each day becoming warmer and the air softer. As we entered our harbor, the fourth day out, we gratefully gazed at the clear waters of the bay and thanked God for a prosperous voyage in spite of rough seas. Nassau, upon New Providence Island, is the only port for the steamers, and is famous as the place where blockade-runners did an enormous and thrifty business during our late war.

The harbor of Nassau is protected by a long strip of land called Hogg Island. This acts as a breakwater, and small vessels and steamers can run up to the docks, but there is not depth of water for larger ocean steamers. We consequently anchored near the lighthouse at the point of Hogg Island and signalled for a tug to take us off, which was successfully done after much toasting and pitching, to say nothing of the shouts and swearing of the darky seamen upon her.

The little city is lovelier than ever. I have passed two winters in this delightful spot and nature assumes new beauties with each succeeding visit. I am six weeks earlier than the usual time for visiting tourists and am charmed with the deep green of the foliage. The magnificent Poinciana tree, which tourists rarely see in flower, is still clothed with its dark velvet-looking leaves. The brilliant red flowers which cover it as with a flame of fire have disappeared, 'tis true, but the leaves still form the thickest shade and the long green pods droop from the boughs. A month or two hence and dry gnarled branches with brown lifeless-looking pods will alone remain; 'tis an ugly tree in winter, but superb from May till November.

The whole island looks as green as an emerald. The orange trees are full of fruit. In a few weeks the present crop will be in perfection; now they are rather green. Limes, sugar-apples, and many varieties of fruit are now ripe. Most of the fruit trees bear two crops during the year. The air which surrounds us is soft and mild, the sky clear, and the evenings, with the full moon shining down on the waving palms and restless waters, simply entrancing. We sat out on our veranda taking in the perfect beauty of the scene until near midnight. We could not go indoors. After gazing for a year upon dirty pavements, house-tops filled with waving lines of laundered linen and smoking chimneys, how more beautiful to our tired eyes was this scene of enchantment, and after the rumble and turmoil in the city streets, how more than harmonious were the sweets sounds of the waving palms, the swash of the distant surf, the note of the cricket, which alone breaks the silence of the lovely Sabbath evening.

Nassau is a small settlement containing in all a population of 12,000 persons, not more than 2,000 of whom are whites. The city is poor—large fortunes dwindled to nothing after the close of our war—a few merchants retain a fair competence, but the most of the inhabitants have become grasping and close, narrow and bigoted from the necessities of life and their isolated situation. There is very little intercourse with other parts, and no cable, and steamers from the United States only arrive once a month in summer and only fortnightly in winter. The English Government supports one or two regiments of soldiers here. The present Governor of the islands is Sir Ambrose Shea, who is very popular and who, with his most agreeable wife, entertains during the winter months at Government House. Tourists have only to call upon Lady Shea during her reception days and they will be rewarded with invitations to her charming entertainments.

The hotel is admirably kept by Mr. Morton, of New York, and is considered one of the finest in the West Indies. It was built by the English Government. Its situation is very fine, commanding the whole harbor. Three ports, now quite useless, but very picturesque, crown the heights and give dignity to the town, which, of course, has no high or stately buildings. The houses are low and without chimneys, and many of them are concealed by the dense tropical foliage.

The colored population which forms the larger portion of this settlement, are a study to the stranger. They fill all the thoroughfares, they crowd the streets, they laugh and shout like children at play, but they are not as aggressive

as one might suppose from their careless independent habits. They are rather mild and inoffensive. They talk religion, they sing psalms and go to church with great persistency, especially when they can dress in their fine clothes, and their lives are much the same as when in a state of slavery. The excellent clergymen of the English Church do all they can to counteract the evils which exist, but while morals are at so low an ebb with all classes, it becomes impossible to elevate the colored race to any great extent. Wages are very low. In the sponge yards 50 cents a day is considered good pay for an able-bodied man and he "finds" himself.

A good cook commands \$4 or \$5 a month, and they generally go home at night. All laundry work is done out of the house. Complaining servants would work better if they could see how patiently the colored people of Nassau performed their duties with their crude surroundings. Their cabins are mostly at Grants town, a mile or two back from the city, and they all possess land enough for the cultivation of vegetables, bananas and oranges, and for the raising of beautiful roses, of which they are justly proud, and which bloom all around their doors, perfuming the air everywhere. Their cabins are very clean and wholesome, and no unpleasant odor ever prevails in their quarters. After the day's work is over they congregate at the doors of their cabins chatting, laughing and singing like merry children, and a fight or street row is an almost unheard of event among them. They are superstitious in the extreme, and believe in dreams, charms and incantations. SARA R. FULLER.

## Fr. Damien and his Lepers.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—I make no excuse for bringing under your notice, and that of your readers, the following most gratifying instance of religious liberality, which I clip from a recent number of the "Church Review," (England). In these days of paralyzing narrowness of mind and bitterness of spirit, it is truly refreshing to witness such acts of liberality from those who, though of nominally different forms of faith, are able and willing, like Abou Ben Adhem, to join together in acts of self-sacrifice from love to their "fellow-men." It is especially noticeable that this particular act of brotherliness and charity comes not only from one of a different denomination to that which is the subject of benevolence, but, at the same time, from one who is already burdened with responsibilities arising out of the prevalence of deep poverty in his own diocese. Every one who knows "St. Luke's, Camberwell," will not require to be informed that the donor of this £1,000 need not have looked beyond his own doors for suitable objects of his benevolence; and yet, out of the abundance of his poverty he gives to strangers, having first given himself to the subjects of his care. Most noble CHAPMAN! may your name be enrolled among the worthies of your race! and when the Angel of Light comes "writing in his book of gold" the names of those who "love" and imitate "the Lord," may he write thy name high up among such as do so because they, also, "love their fellow-men."

Yours, &c.,

St. John's, Jan. 6th, '89. J. M.

The Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, vicar of Saint Luke's, Camberwell has just sent a draft for £1,000 to Father Damien. In a private letter which he has sent with the draft Mr. Chapman says:—"Personally I have done nothing in the matter, except receive the funds, and I require no thanks whatever. The honor lies with those who are thus allowed to testify to your respectful love. This money is for your own disposal, entirely as you think fit, and is devoted to the erection of a chapel for your Catholic lepers at Molokai. I hope to send a further draft for £200 or £300 by a later mail. Meanwhile I humbly ask a place in your prayers, that I may imitate some of your spirit of sacrifice, of which up till now I know so little. I should much like to have come to you myself and to have offered my unworthy services to your flock, but apparently it is the will of God that I should remain at my post among His poor in this place. Many of them are almost starving, and though I am myself so poor that I cannot help them much, it is not in my heart to leave them. I have also made a promise that, so long as my health holds out, I will give them my life without reserve. Otherwise I should have come to you, and should have tended you until you went home. . . . Once more may the Saviour console you in your martyrdom by the thought that, in being thus 'lifted up' you have drawn many to His Cross. I am well aware that I do not belong to your special branch of the Catholic Church, but, though I be from your point of view outside the fold, nothing can prevent my kneeling at your feet. I respectfully salute you as my superior, because you are eminently His servant."—Church Review.

The steamer Portia did not sail till midnight on Saturday night. The following passengers went by her:—Mr. Power Parry, Thos. Brown, Mr. L. G. McKay, and 7 in 2nd cabin.

## Complaints Against the Policemen.

Complaints reach us, from time to time, of the conduct of the police. Whether the stories are true or not, we are not in a position to say—as, in most cases, the reports are vague, and the officers complained of are never known. If the stories are true, in justice to the police and the public, the complainants should ascertain the policemen's names. If this cannot be done, the number on the officer's uniform should be taken a note of, and the right man would soon be located. If there are one or two men in the force who are not worthy of their positions, it would be unfair to saddle their misconduct on the whole force. One report of wrong-doing by an officer reached us this morning. Our informant says a man who had taken more liquor than was good for him was laying down on the side of street. The officer on the beat, when he saw the man, without endeavouring in any other way to arouse him, pulled off the man's boots and commenced hammering on the soles of the feet *a la bastinado*. This sort of conduct might suit in Turkey; but it will hardly do in Newfoundland. Our informant could not tell either the officer's name or number.

## A Brutal Murder at St. Pierre.

Intelligence of a brutal murder at St. Pierre reaches us by Volunteer. It appears that about Christmas Eve, two boys, of St. Pierre, went to Dog Island—a short distance from the harbor proper. They entered the house of a man there, and found him alone. They brutally murdered him and took their leave. It is said that they calmly went out and took some coffee at a house near by and again returned to their victim. Not being satisfied with the murder, they mutilated the body in a most horrid manner—a manner bordering on Whitechapelism. They were taken by the police at St. Pierre, and are now in prison, awaiting trial. Owing to the peculiar method of conducting French trials of this nature, nothing more definite of the circumstances could be ascertained.

## LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The steamer Plover goes north tomorrow.

The steamer Miranda arrived from Tilt Cove yesterday morning.

The fishermen of Rose Blanche and Channel are doing well—when not prevented from getting out by rough weather.

A French schooner, (name not ascertained), has been captured at Harbor Briton by Chief of the Bait Protection Service Sullivan, for violation of the Bait Act.

Bennett's band paraded the street, this afternoon, playing lively airs. They will open the season at the Parade Rink this evening, with a splendid sheet of ice.

Twelfth Day—the last day of Christmas—is also called Old Christmas Day, from the fact that it was Christmas Day prior to the reformation of the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII.

A visit to the City Skating Rink will convince any person that Jack Frost has now come to remain. There is a magnificent sheet of ice. It will be the centre of attraction tonight.

The steamer Nova Scotian sailed for Halifax at daylight yesterday morning. The following passengers went by her:—Mr. Chadwick, Dr. Burwash, Mr. J. B. Smith and 28 in steerage.

The steamer Miranda reports severe weather in the northern part of the island. The weather is intensely cold, accompanied with deep snow. Our weather, in and around the capital, forms a pleasing contrast, though there is but two-and-a-half degrees of latitude between.

The steamer "Amaryllis" arrived here last night, short of coals. She reports a general cargo, and is twenty-six days out, from Hamburg, for Halifax. She is commanded by Captain W. H. Saunders, and belongs to Joseph Robinson, of North Shields. She was built in 1875, and is 1109 tons burthen. She is consigned to Messrs. Job, Bros. & Co.

Can nothing be done to prevent the small boy from sliding over the hills of the city, running under horses legs, colliding with coal-carts, upsetting old ladies, and filling the air with masculine profanity? Nobody grudges the young hopeful to wear the seat out of his pantaloons, but he should go out about Robinson's hill and indulge in his wild pastime.

## DEATHS.

HACKETT.—On Sunday, Jan. 5th, after a long illness, Patrick, son of John and Margaret Hackett, aged 25 years. Funeral tomorrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 o'clock, from his late residence, Gower-street.—(N.B. papers please copy.)

HART.—Drowned at Oporto, on the 6th December, from on board the brigantine Galatea, Nicholas, eldest son of the late Thomas and Mary Hart, aged 39 years.—(Boston and New York papers please copy.)

EAGAN.—This morning, Mrs. Margaret Eagan, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 63 years, 40 of which she spent in this country. Funeral on Wednesday, at 2.30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 15, Cockstown-road; friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.